with more than had suided thines to a happy result, and the gradinude for a magnanimity which shielded his name and its gratifude for a magnanimity which shielded his name and observer.

But The New-York Express and kindred Journals, hostile to Gra Taylor, made that meeting the occasion of renewed and subtlered assault upon Geveranor. Seward (who had neither striegation in or knowledge of the movement and myself it was charged by those delating to be Mr. Fillmore's expected it was charged by these delating to be Mr. Fillmore who at my surgestion, but written a letter to Gen. Taylor, advising him of the images, past and present, growing only the published letter? The broath a reply from the General who stave striped the written before he had been nominated by the Whig National Convervion, that others written before he fully realized his party only the most in a false nosition; and that whe was striped in the striped of the

shar we are both deeply interested by the property of the startling revelation was, in substance, as shower. How in Heavyn's name, Fillmore, could you outerwish such a suscition, with the knowledge that you was informed of and convailed about every single the rest sakes, or and when you knew that by attering a syllable of dissent, or wreen raising your finare, the whole thing would have been "stopped?" He replied that, in view of our long and close story he had been been stopped? He hought of sich tracklery had accused him such a natively; that he had, therefore, see should an investing one which had resulted thus happly; that among the evidences which went to discreve the important start is grayest.

sympathix d most closely with me had disapproved of the meeting.

Mr. Fillmore then unlocked an escratoir, and took from it the copy of a letter which, he said, he hed malled for then Tsylor, in which my contection with the "albany meeting" was vindicated. The same latter contained what I could not be regard in a semi-what graditions commendation of Mr. Collier, who had denounced Gen. Taylor in the National Convention, and ridicaled him to bis "Albany meeting" speech.

At a subsequent interview, Mr. Fillmore banded me a letter from Gen. Taylor, in response to one written by Mr. F. at my suggestion. Mr. Fillmore's latter and the General's reply were important and configural. That from liven, Taylor was highly flattering to the Vice President elect. After I had read and had ded back this letter Mr. Willmore remarked that I had worked had for many years; that the supplied devotion to down seward had created unni-assant differences hat very highly and that it would after the Mr. Willmore would have and my sears, that had you've had not not seen the latter which a few years' absence would lead; and that it would after he had dead only services to get the service.

Interest of that I had no lither fileness our tases for any public station; and that a though I was going abroad it would be as private chilen a Thus I cident in coursection with the letter of viedication we live to the Tay as public as wend the letter of viedication we live to the Tay as public as wend the letter. I have now given you too much at legal public which he chapter. I have now given you too much at legal to fave, my recolutes of the origin, progress, obly decite; "In regard to their instifulates, in all essential particulate, I do not approbe a does with the narratic, well think proper to rake an laws of veracity. Yeary traity once. Trust ow Wester. We was willing that this question of veracity should be submitted the world over—the country over—this state—aye, to every man, woman and childcapable of forming a deliberate judgment.

Mr. DICKINSON—So am I.
Mr. BROOKS—Very well. The Senator from the XXVIth, (Mr. Dickinson) when this question was fint broached, urged that the Albany meeting was got up by Silver Grays, and, when pushed bard gave as the name of Mr. Collier. In answer he (Mr. B.) contended that the whole thing was conceived in The Journal office, and, to sustain himself he had quoted from The Evening Journal an article wherein Millard Fillmore and his friend weree exulpated from all connection with it, and the word we, italicised, prevailed throughout, in stating who had assumed the responsibility of the whole affair. This, then, raises no question of veracity is raised between Mr. Weed in 1848 and Mr. Weed in 1855. Compare The Evening Journal an assumptions and sections with reference to this whole affair. He then read the following letter:

DAILY Ringerer Overett, and the question is reduced to this: Weed vs. Weed. Now he would produce corollary testimony to make his assumptione and sections with reference to this whole affair. He then read the following letter:

DAILY Ringerer Overett, and the capital free, at the westerned of the Exchange Collection to the evening of Stardey, the John

let meeting, to be held at you cannot also day, the 26th of August, 1848. The call was in the following words, and appears in The Argus of Monday, 28th August, 1848.

WHIG RALLY—The Whigs of Albavy are requested to meet this evening, at & o'clock, at the Capitol, for the purpose of considering General Taylor's letter, accepting the momination of the Taylor and Butter meeting at Charleston, S. C.

This call The Argus says was "displayed on The Exeming Javanal's bulletin," The Knickerbocker's, The Express, on the entance to the Post-Otine, &c.

Respectfully Yours,
Hon. E. Brooks.

Mr. B. Deat read the following letter:

LETTER FIRON JAS, KIDD ESQ.

ALBANN Fiddey, Feb. 16, 1855.

DEAR Sir. In reply to your nate of this date, I have to state that on Saturday evening the 28th day of August, 1848. I met Mr. Fillmore at the east side of Broodway, near the Delayan House, who imfound may that they were restring up a meeting at The Journal office, so be held at the Caultot that evening and the could to prevent it. I went to The Journal office, so there found Mesers. Weed and Dawson in their editorial country of the post of the day of the post of the foundation of the post of the pos

Hon. Enastus Bucocs.

Mr. DICKINSON replied. He had served in the Legislature years ago, with Mr. Weed and Mr. Fillmore, and knew both gentlemen well—very well, though not Mr. Fillmore quite so intimately as Mr. Weed—yet he knew both well enough to be perfectly willing to allow a question of veracity between the two willing to allow a question of veracity between the two
to go before the whole world, not for a moment
denting but that the high character of Mr. Weed
would come forth from public scrutiny untarnished.
Mr. D. then alluded to the political inistory of the
Senator from the 6th, arguing that he was not a Whig
—that he had gone into Whig caucusses, and there
belied the cancus nominations.
Mr. BROOK'S thought it a poor business for legislators to be ergaged in—the reading each other out of

lators to be ergaged in—the reasing each other out of the Whig party. He was not willing to be read out of the Whig party by a man who gloried in having been a Jackson man, who sometimes claims to be a National Whige, and then again denounces National Whige—a man who, with regard to parties:

Wires in and wires out,
And leaves the people still in doubt,
Whether the sanks who took the track,
I reging South or coming book

Mr. DICKINSON decied that he ever read the Senator out of the Whig party. The Senator had read himself out, as he had proved, by that Senator's valedictory address to the Young Men's Whig General Committee of New York

Committee of New York
After some unimportant debate, and both Senators
baying agreed to publish Mr. Fillmore's and Mr.
Weed's letters in their respective published speeches,
the further consideration of the resolution was post-

The Senate held an afternoon session to day for the consideration of the bills on the General Orders.
AFTERNOON SESSION

The bill to prevent the Encroachments on the Har-ber of New-York was ordered to a third reading. The second section, compelling a report to be made to the present Legislature, respecting certain obstruc-tions on the Brooklyn shore being stricken out.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. BAKER, to amend the Revised Statutes defining the duties of town clerks.

Also, for the consideration of the House, the bill to reduce moneyed transactions to Federal currency.

Also, to amend the act for the more effectual sup-

Mr. C. C. LEIGH, from the Committee to which Tas referred so much of the Governor's Message re-lative to the detention of winesses, submitted a writ-tan report. The Committee agree with the position taken by the Governor in his Message. The Com-mittee reported a bill to smend the act relative to confining witnesses

To punish the fraudul-ut issue and transfer of cer-

To punish the fraudulent issue and transfer of certificates of stock in Corporations.

Amendatory of the acts for the assessment and collection of taxes.

Authorizing the Common Council of the city of Brooklyn to borrow money for rebool purpose.

In relation to the appointment of the Police Court Clerks, and Clerks of the District Courts, in the City of New-York. Lost—Ayes. 62. Nays. 27.

Recess to four o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This afternoon, the Temperance bill was discussed, but no yote was taken on the motion to recommit.

Markets .- Reported by Telegraph. Mrs. Ort. cans. Feb. 13 —Our Coy Teegraph.

today, with sales of 6,000 bales. Francists to Liverpool are

today framer. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 6,000 P cent.

Francisco.

The Morris Jerseyman says that a lady, residing thest a mile and a balf from Morratown, gave birth, on Fitting, to three children-two boys and a girl-all of whom are bring, and doing well. The mother is numerical. Newark Daily Advertiser.

THE PROJECTED ATTACK ON CUBA.

From Our Own Correspondent. New-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 9, 1855. The Cuba Expeditionists are making rapid progress in their organization, and there is considerable excitement in this city. There are all kinds of rumors and reports of a large number of mea having left the city this week for the Coast of Florids, and nothing is talked about but Cubs. The Expedition is the same organization which has been so long in making preparations to take possession of the ever-faithful Island of Cuba. Gen. John A. Quisman is to have the command. The entire force is the same as previously reported in your paper-8,000 men-and the detalls, as previously given by you, as to the mauner of organizing, &c., are correct. Every man who has enlieted, has taken an obligation not to divulge any of the secrets. The time for the departure of the army has been frequently fixed upon and as often postponed. The Cuban Junta have three steamers engaged: the Massachusetts and Pampero are to take the men who are on the Coast of Florida; the steamship United States will take the Mississippi Regiment, and men from this section, but she will not come up to the city to take them. Gen. Quitman will go on the United States. He is expected here day after to-morrow from Natchez, a'though it has been reported that he had gone to Key West. It is useless to give you all the rumors which are in circulation here. It is said by some that Gen. Concha is in favor of a revolution in the Island, and will head it. The Picagune has had reporters on the levee all night when the Havana steamer has been expected, and the proprietors of that paper have been very confident that they would get newspf a revolution in the Island. As to the men being organized, that is an old story, and that fact would not warrant the expectations of a speedy departure, but the purchase of the steamers is an event which indicates a progress in the affairs. The feeling here is in favor of the Expedition, and ten thousand men could leave our evec without an effort being made to stop them. It has been the intention of the leaders that the men should leave here under the pretense of going to San Juan as a part of the force of the Kinney Expedition.

In my next I will give you the names of the leaders of the movement, and a full history of the organization, and some account of the state of feeling in the Island of Cuba.

The papers here are all silent on the subject, and, it is evident, do not wish to place any impediments to the departure of the Expedition. It is not contemplated to land over 4,000 men at one

Mr. E. J. Gomez, the Private-Secretary of the Spanish Consul here, is as well posted up as to every movement, as are the Junta themselves. The reliable Havana correspondent of The True

Delta, in his last letter remarks: Delta, in his last letter remarks:

"I learn, indirectly, but from reliable quarters, that no motion takes place, or is proposed, no matter what the predication—or where bound—that has not been conveyed, with all its details, on the instant, from the United States to the Captain Gaueral of Cuba, by the first steamer, after discussion and arrangement. My duty in this matter is discharged in good faith. We are in no alarm.

This statement I know to be true, and from

the bungling manner in which the affairs have been conducted, there is no such thing as secrecy. Since the exposure made by the Mr. Sanders, (nicknamed Doctor Saunders, ) before the Grand Jury of the United States Court, the public have known every movement made by the Junta.

It is reported that one member of the Cabinet (Gen. Cushing) is in the secrets of the present Expedition, and favors all their plans. Some large bets have been made as to the success of Quitman, and many who rely on the good faith and patriotism of the Creoles of Cuba are confident of success.

## STEAMBOATS ICE-BOUND.

For some time past the navigation of Long Island Sound has been much impeded by large quantities of field and drift ice, and the Eastern steamboats have, with great difficulty, made their regular daily trips; in some instances, indeed, they were compelled to re turn to port unable to force a passage. After detention of this kind, for several days last week, some of the bosts went out on Sunday and Monday last, and

turn to port unable to force a passage. After detention of this kind, for several days last week, some of the boats went out on Sunday and Mondsy last, and succeeded in getting through the Sound. Among these were the boats of the Stonington line the Plymouth Rock leaving for Stonington on Sunday morning, and returning to this port on Tuesday, with the loss of considerable of her copper sheuthing. On Monday afternoon the steamer Commodore sailed for Stonington, and succeeded in reaching her destination in good season. She left Stonington on Tuesday at midolight, on her return trip to New York, with passengers and mails, and should have arrived here before 8 o'clock on Wednerday morning. Eight o'clock came but brought no boat; 9, 10, noon, night, and still no tidings of the missing boat; so it was concluded that, owing to the compactness of the ice about Throg's Neck, she had been unable to "buck" her way through, and Capt. Frazes had put her about and returned to Stonington. To Stonington the Company dispatched messages, and, speedily as telegraphs could tell it, the news came that she was not at Stonington, nor had ste been seen there, since leaving for New-York as midnight on Tuesday.

Arxions friends here and no less solicitous friends at the East, became alarmed for the safety of their relatives on board. The Company, through its agents, were unable to satisfy the numerous inquiries addressed to them, and every point from which a view of the Sound could be got, was telegraphed for news of the missing steamers.

In the meantime the news came that the steamer Connecticut, Capt. Wilcox, had left New-London for New-York at 1 o'clock on Tuesday night. Here, in New-York, her whereabouts was also a mystery, and the alarm for the safety of friends became more widespread and general. There came a lull—"the entrance to the sound was impassable on account of the lice." at levt such was argued from the fact that no vessels had arrived in port from the east ward for several days. This supposition was confirmed by the ret

Of course such contradictions only increase the Of course such contradictions only increase the anxiety now pretty generally felt for the fate of the steamboats, more especially as it was recollected that a pretty severe storm prevailed during Wednesslay. Thursday came, but brought no relief to the painful suspense, and on Thursday afternoon the Stonington Company determined to send the steamer C. Vanderbilt to Stonington, equipping her with extra supplies for the relief of the Commodore and her passengers, should such be needed.

Yesterday morning the C. Vanderbilt proceeded on her trip at 7 o'clock.

Yesterday morning the C. Vanderbit proceeded on her trip at 7 o'clock.

In the course of the morning a gentleman arrived in town from Huntingdon, L. I. and gave out that he was one of the passengers by the Connecticut, and that he had left her at Huntingdon on Thursday, and came on to this City by railroad. It was further reported that the Commodore was at Huntingdon, in company with the Connecticut. Here was consolation: the enxiety began to be relieved.

At length, at 23 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamer Connecticut arrived in port, 61 hours after starting.

comforts and dangers of the storm with cleerful patience.

Safely at anchor in Huntingdon Bay, a change came over the spirits of the party. As danger receiled it was wonderful to behold the valor displayed by some of the least bold during the storm.

Some few of the pascongers left the Connecticut here, and went ashore: but the remainder set themselves to the enjoyment of whist and other games, singing, and spirit rapping and table-turning; and so the evening and the next day passed merrily enough.

On Thursday some chickens were obtained from a farm house, and these, with the stores of the boat, were ample enough to supply the wants of all on board. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the Connecticut left Huntingdon, and passed within half a mile of the Commedore. The passengers of the latter boat were premenaling on the ice around her. About a mile to the southward the C. Van terblik was making her way toward her consort, and some four or five propellers for Providence, and about 20 sloops and schooners were in right, jammed fast in the ice. The arrival of the Connecticut relieved much of the anxiety felt on account of the Commodore and her passengers, and her arrival in port during the afterneon was hourly expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COMMODORE. passengers, and her arrival in port during the afterneen was bourly expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER COMMODORE.

The steamer Commodore arrived at 21 o'clock yesterday evening; passengers all well. The Chief Pilot, Mr Pendleton, reports that the Commodore got along without difficulty until she arrived off Hempsteal Bay, between Sandie's Point and Matimicock Point, at 21 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At this place she got jammed in the ice and had to remain. At 8 o'clock the Connecticut came to our assistance, but, after trying to tow us ahead, failed, and had to leave us [Here the Pilot corroborated the statements made by Capt. Wilcox.] He continued —We were, with our origine fast in center, jummed in the ice until 14 o'clock last evening, the ice piled against our sines to the depth of from 5 to 8 feet, when the C. Vanderbilt dispatched to our assistance, relieved us by breaking the ice from around our bot, and hauling us out. We took from her a supply of coal ard provisions, and came on to the city without and hauling us out. We took from her a su coal and provisions, and came on to the city further delay, the C. Vanderbilt proceeding to coal and provisions, and came on to the city without further delay, the C. Vanderbilt proceeding to Ston-ington. The Commodore suffered but little damage, and of her 175 passengers, not one but spoke in high terms of the kindness of Capt. Frazec and his officers, who, after doing all in their power to extricate the boat, and failing therein, made the passengers as com-fortable as possible.

The passengers amused themselves much of the

Compoders, and broke off several of her checks. This caused a little alarm among the passengers of the Connecticut, and Commodors: the ladies of the former imagining that the Connecticut and Commodors both would be torn to pieces by the commoderation, becaught Captain Wilcox to about in from further attempt. In reply he went into the ladies' saloon, and pleasantly disabused their minds of this notice assuring them that if such a catastrophe did oc-

further attempt. In reply he went into the latties as loon, and pleasantly disabused their minds of this notion, assuring them that if such a catastrophe idd occur, both steamers were provided with life boats enough for the eafety of every passenger on board, and they would only have to launch them upon the ice, when the gentlemen on board could have a fine opportunity to display their gallantry by drawing the boats sled-like over the ice to the shore. At this sally the ladies laughed heartily, and good humor again prevailed in the salcon. With some of the gentlemen, however, the case was different. They did not hesitate to condemn in pretty stout terms, for his course in going out of his way to assist the Commodore. In spite of their wrath, the worthy commander of the Connecticut persevered in his endeavors to assist the other steamer, until after pulling at her for 2j hours all efforts were found unavailing. She lay just where she was when he began. The wind by this time, 11 A. M., began to blow stilly from the N. E., and the weather grew very thick. Find Connecticut, then paduled from the Commodore. Capt. Wilcox intending to approach her from another point; when he found that unless he turned his head to the gale he would be unable to manage his vessel. Reloctantly he left his friend Frazee, and made for Huntingdon, L. I., with as much speed as practicutile, as the storm was becoming very violent, and his own safety would have been seriously imperiled by

The ladies were much less timid, and hore the dis-

ts and dangers of the storm with cheerful

fortable as possible.

The passengers amused themselves much of the time during the detention, by chorus-singing and dancing to the music of a hand-organ; and, under the circumstances, enjoyed themselves remarkably well. Disposed to make the best of the untoward delay, they were eminently successful.

One of the passengers, in making an exploration on the ice, fell into a hole, but was rescued by one

of his companions.

The steamboat Bay State came through from Fall River last night, and helped to open the way for the

Commodore.

The following vessels were ice-bound: The schr. Conquest, from Virginia, for this City. The propellers Pelican, Petro and Quinebag are fastened in the ice near where the Commodore laid.

It may not be amiss to state that the Eastern steamboats have the commodore laid.

boats lay in an extra stock of fael and provisions at this season of the year, to provide against contingen-cies like the above, so that the passengers on the Connecticut and Commodore were in no danger of falling short of food.

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

VESSEL ASHORE ON CANARSIE BEACH .- A large essel was driven ashore off Canarsie Bay during the storm on Wednesday, where she now lies. A large steamer was at work on Thursday attempting to haul her off, but without avail. Andrew Meyers, the Wreck master, was on board, but in consequence of the dense fog was unable to distinguish her name.

BRIG ANGOSTURA ASHORE AT ROCKAWAY .- The hermsphrodite brig Angostura, Capt. Gaven, from Angestura, to Harbeck & Co., of this City, went ashore on Rockaway Beach yesterday morning.

THE BRIG RUSH-SAFETY OF TWO MORE OF THE CREW - Captain A. F. Dailey, of the bark Samson of Portland, from New Orleans, reports that while lying at anchor in the North River, Thursday morn ing, a little after 12 o'clock he heard a cry for hel from the brig Rush, and sent his quarter-boat, which took from the rigging of the brig Edwin Young and

took from the rigging of the brig Edwin Young and Robert Turner, of Portland. Young and Turner say that when the ive struck the vessel, and she was sinking, they saw one man come out of the cabin and heard him cry for help. They saw no others, and getting upon the top gallant yard, they held on until taken off by the boat from the Samson.

Later from the sinc Humboldt, of Boston, Capt. Ginn, from St. Domingo, bound to New-York with cargo of logwood, mahogany and hemp, was stranded on our beach yesterday, 14th inst., at 54 o'clock A. M. Her cargo was consigned to Messra. Voce. Perkins & Co., vessel to H. D. Brookman of New York. The vessel lies high upon the beach, broad-side to the sea, about five miles south of Squan Inlet, and apparently in good condition. The officers and crew, seven in number, resched the shore in safety. The wind was east and bo sing rheavily, with thick weather when she came on, and continued all day yesterday; to day has been very thick and foggy. The Wreck master. Mr. Forman, and Capt. John Brown have landed her deck-oad of about 40 tans logwood, on the beach to-day. At low water could board her dry shed. They report but three feet of water in her hold, and if the weather proves favorable, she will probably be got off. This morning while the feg was so densely thick, we heard the whistle of two steamers close in. They appeared to be going north.

DESCENT UPON A HOUSE OF ILL-FAME POLICE OFFICER SHOT-A DEAD-HEAD POLICEMAN.

Early on Thursday evening, a German girl name Hellena Fare, called at the Sixth District Station house, in the Sixteenth Ward, (Eastern District and entered a complaint before Captain Dibbi-against a German named Jacob Butz, for keeping house of ill-fame in Union-av., between South Fifth and Johnson sts. During the evening two more entered similar complaints. About 11 o'clock Capt Dibble, with eleven men, proceeded to the house for the purpose of making captives of the inmates. Sev eral officers were stationed in the rear of the house, and the Captain, accompanied by Assistant Captain Boyce and Officer Schneider, proceeded to the front door and rapped for admittance; a man named Peter Cock, opened an upper window and inquired who was Being answered " Me and two others," Cook there ! descended, and on opening the door, Officer Schneider seized bold of Cock, and at that instant a fierce Newfoundland dog sprung upon him; the alarm was given and the efficers rushed in, when Burtz, who was in bed in the opposite corner, sprung out of bed and snatching a double-barreled oun fired at the intruders. whole of the contents, a heavy charge of shot, took effect in the face of Officer Thomas Robert. son, mutilating his face in a shocking manner. Butz attempted to discharge the other barrel, but was prevented by Officer Thompson, who seized hold of the gun; but as he did so, a third person struck him a heavy blow upon the head with a club, which knocked him senseless upon the floor; at this time the lights were ex inquished, and a fight in the dark took place between the Police on one side, and the women and several men on the other. The Police succeeded in arresting Peter Cook, Barbara Ruff, Mary Ann Greman, Luberga Batta, Theresa Ling, and Mrs. Butz, and conveyed them to the cells. Officer Robertson was conveyed home, and medical attendance procured. His face was badly lacerated, his front teeth knocked out, and two shot entered one of his eyes. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Lorette considered his case critical, and a consultation was to be held.

During the melde Butz escaped in the darkness; a large police force immediately surrounded the block of buildings, and about 7 o'clock in the morning Butz was found secreted in the cellar of the adjoining house. Yesterday three of the girls were sent to the Peni tentiary for 6 months, and one of them 60 days.

Last evening the matter was brought for examination, at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, before Justice Woodworth, Mayor Hall, and N. Waring, Dis trict-Attorney.

Huntingdon, L. I., with as much speed as practicable, as the storm was becoming very violent, and his own safety would have been seriously imperiled by staying longer near the Commodore. The wind did what the Commodore is steam-power had failed to do, and before Capt. Wilcox had got very far from the Commodore, he saw with pleasure that her paddles were once more in motion, and she was heating in the same direction as his own vessel.

After a severe struggle with the storm, the Connectiont got clear of the ice, when showasstruck by a very heavy sea, which stove her larboard wheel-house, and washed it overhoard. At length, after a severe struggle with the storm, she reached Huntingdon Harbor and came to anchor. On the way thither much alarm prevailed among the passengers, some of whom conducted themselves very nervonly displaying no little pusillanimity. The Captain came in for considerable condemnation, as the cause of all their distuses in going to the assistance of the Conmodore. trict-Attorney.

Hellen Fare, the girl who first entered a complaint, gave the following testimony—I am 1st years of aga; my parents reside in Union-av.; about two weeks since I left my father's house in consequence of ill-treatment by mystep-mother; went to an Intelligence Office in Meserole-st. to get a place, and the person there recommended me to go to Jacob Butz's house for employment; went there and saw Butz, his wife, and a number of girls; the second right I was there at the instance and urgent solicitation of Jacob, I staid the instance and urgent solicitation of Jacob, I stai with a man; I believe said Jacob has kept, and wa with a man; I beneve and Jacob as kept, and a keeping on the evening of the 15th February inst., a house of prestitution; the wife of Jacob told me not to take any money from the man I went up stairs with, as he was a police officer, and said officer also told me he was not in the habit of paying as he was a police officer: last evening I entered complaint at the Station-bouse, that Jacob Butz kept and maintained a public house of prostitution.

The prisoner, Jacob Butz, was brought up, and the following charges made:
District-Attorney-Jacob Butz, you are charged

with keeping a public house, and selling liquor without license.

Prisoner-I never had any liquor except cordial, small-beer and tanzy bitters. District-Attorney-What kind of liquor do you put

in the bitters ? Prisoner-I buys a half a gallon of brandy, and

makes the tanzzy bitters myself. District-Attorney-You are charged with keeping a house of prostitution; with keeping lewd women.
Prisoner-I never kept women only for work.
District-Attorney-You are charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon, viz: a gun, upon Thomas Robinson, with intent to kill.

Prisoner-I was asleep and heard a cry for help from my family; I jumped up and seized my gun, not with the intention of shooting, but it went off accidentally.

The prisoner demanded trial on the above charges. Bullz and Cook were committed to the Courty Jail to await trial, and the wife and several others were held for witnesses.

The Police of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, numbering 47, were mustered, and passed in review before the girl, Fare, but neither of them was claimed as the dead-head Policeman referred to in the testi mony. A messenger was accordingly dispatched for one of the Thirteenth Ward Officers, whose appearance answered, somewhat, the description given: but he had not made his appearance at the time we left.

In the morning a young German, with a forlorn countenance, made his appearance at the Station-House. He said one of the frail ones was to have become his vrow on next Tuesday. That he had bought some furniture to commence keeping house, and had given his intended \$2.50, with which to purchase a wedding dress. He was greatly disappointed in losing his vrow, but the loss of his \$2 50 worked his feelings amazingly.

ALD, HOWARD IN THE THIRD TIER.

A singular performance came off last night in the third tier saloon of the Broadway Theater, in which Harry Howard, Alderman of the Sixth Ward, Police Captain Dowling, and one William Potter, an employe in the U. S. Pablic Stores, were the principal actors. The occurrences, as witnessed by the bystanders, were substantially as follows: A few minutes before the curtain fell, at the close

of the last piece Howard and Dowling went into the rum salcon of the third tier, and Ho said, apparently without the least provocation from Potter, told his Potter to clear out of there, and go into the Fourteenth Ward where he belonged, and immediately struck him. Potter, upon being struck, remarked What do you strike me for ?" whereupon Howard again pitched at him. Dowling making an apparent effort to binder him, and seizing Potter by the hair held him with his head down. Howard, meantime, kicked Potter four or five times about the head. When Potter was let up he remarked to Howard "Your's a prety Alderman!" Howard again made for him, when Dowling, Instead of hold ing Howard, seized Potter again by the hair, and while he was holding him, with his head down, Howard improved the opportunity by administering five or six more kicks, most of which took effect in Potter's face. Capt. Dowling then led Potter by the hair, saying, ' Come out you thief I'm going to show you and started off with him Potter was at liber ty half an hour afterward, when he stated that they put him into a cell, but soon after discharged him, after making him promise that he would take no proceedings against them. The difficulty was said to be of a private nature, of two or three years' standing, and has been aggravated, probably, by the "Hard and Soft schism in the Democracy.

We presume that Mayor Wood will look into this

It may be that both Alderman Howard and Captain Dowling are innocent of any improper con-duct whatever; but the affair looked to the byestanders as though in their zeal to preserve the peace the Alderman, at least, had worked a little harde than the case required. If the prisoner was a thief, what megistrate discharged him from arrest ! If he was not a thief, why was he arrested ! The case ought to be thoroughly investigated, so that the credit and glery due to the amiable and gentlemanly Alderman Howard, and the vigilant Captain Dowling may be duly awarded to them. We shall expect to see it fally sifted and impartially adjudicated.

THE STATE OF EUROPE

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855.

The losses of the Russians in the campaign of 1854 are now officially published. They amount in the active army, exclusive of Cossicks and of the army in Transcaucasia, to 111,132 men, of whom 29,204 are reported as killed in Turkey and in the Crimes: 16,156 died in the hospitals; 55,304 wounded: while 6,460 are put down as deserters. prisoners, and missing. Adding to these numbers the 2,000 prisoners of Boma-sund, and the killed and wounded at Kols and Petroparlovsk, we get the enormous total of one hundred and eleven thousand and odd men sacrificed in one year. The total of the Turkish and Anglo-French victims cannot be smaller, if we remember that the English alone have lost above 30,000 men mostly by disease, and adding to these figures the victims of Oltenitza and Sinope in 1853, and the losses of Shamyl and of the Russians in Asia, we may safely say that the present war has so far destroyed the life or the health of, at least 250,000 able-bodied men, in the prime of life. And what is the result of these awful sacrifices! Has the freedom of Europe been established, or has even the integrity and independence of Turkey, the acknowledged object of the struggle, been benefited by it? We see just the contrary. Austria has been strengthened-the opposition of Sardinia against her has been allayed-the yearnings of Italy for independence have been kept downand Turkey put in the most miserable dependency upon the English, French, and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople, who have now succeeded at disgusting the only good Turkish General. Omer Pasha, so far that, as the tele graph reports, he has tendered his resignation to the Sultan: while the correspondent of The London Times openly speaks of the intention of the Allies first to convulse the Turkish Empire by socalled reforms, and then to establish a new

At Frankfort the proposition of Austria for the mobilization of the federal army was rejected on the 30th of January and Prussia's motion for preparations for war, which does not include the mobilization, was accepted. It seems after all as if this trick was prearranged by the contending German powers in order to give Austria a new pretext for postponing active operations. As to a peaceable result of the Vienna Conferences, which have not yet been opened, nobody believes in it. Still the European importance which has been artificially given to the freedom of navigating the Danube, forced Austria to do what she always declined when the Hungarian Diet insisted upon it, viz , to remove the obstacles at the Rapids, near the Serbian fronter, which until now have stopped the uninterrupted communication with the East, and made a transshipment of all goods necessary. A commission with full powers for improving the Danube, has been sent to Skela Gladeva, and the estimates, amounting to two millions of florins, for blasting the rocks under water, have been agreed upon.

The two junior Grand Dukes have again returned to the Crimea. On the 15th they passed Odessa, and we may therefore soon expect reperts of battles from the Taurian Peninsula. The French delay their operations till the arrival of Gen. Pelissier, who is to supply energy and military knowledge both to Lord Raglan and to Gen. Canrobert. Lord Ragian's conduct is severely censured. His Military Secretary and his four Aids de Camp are all his relations, and all of them little fit for the service they have to perform. Still, he will not be displaced, but is to have an opportunity to retrieve his reputation. and a fair trial in every respect. He is a Tory, appointed to the command by a Whig Government, and therefore both parties shield him. Still, all England feels ashamed of baving sacrificed a splendid army to his want of capacity and

As to Government, the country is here in the

same plight as the army in the Crimes. The

statesmen of England are all breaking down;

they are either too old for their posts, or other-

wise incapacitated. After the Ministerial defeat on Monday, everybody expected that the Queen would send for Lord Palmerston, in order to form a Ministry, though he is a septusgenarian, and has never in his long life done a single liberal act, though his plucky speeches have given him a herallem. But the Ouser never liked him, and Prince Albert cannot forgive him for interfering with the princely meddling in the Government. The Court knows that he is indispensable, but the Queen has no intention of confiding the Government of England to his hands. On the other side she was so disgusted with Lord John Russell's behavior, that she wrote an autograph letter to him, expressing her sense of conduct so much at variance with the principles of political fidelity. He has destroyed not only the administration of Lord Aberdeen, but likewise his own chances for the future, and perhaps those of the Whig party. In such a position, the Queen sent for Lord Derby, who immediately accepted the task of forming a Cabinet, and tried to enlist the cooperation of Lord Palmerston. But Palmerston aspires to the Premierable, and therefore rejected the offers of the Tory leader, who, in consequence, gave up the task. Lord Palmerston calculated upon the hostility of all the Liberals against the Earl of Derby and his friends, and did not believe that a Tory Ministry could have chances of duration. He believes that the supreme power is in the reach of his hands, and does not think it politic to throw away his chances. He is well aware that among all the statesmen belonging to that narrow circle be; ond which no Minister can be appointed, there are only two men believed to be able and efficient-himself and Gladstone-and Lord Derby cannot secure the services of either of them. His last administration was such a miserable failure, in spite of Disraeli's brilliant talents, that the country does not trust him. Disraeli has no moral weight, and Lord Derby himself has little more. Lord Ellenborough, though a self willed headstrong man, might have been of great service, but only for breaking through the meshes of routine and red-tapeism; he is not the men to act in concert with others, and aspires always to be their superior. I see no remety now but in a speedy dissolution of Parliament. which, perhaps, may result in the election of better men than the present set of politicians unable, as they are, to do any good for England Indeed, if the Reform bill is to be judged by its truit. we must confess it was a failure. There was never a Parliament sitting at Westminster so utterly effete and destitute of organizing genius. The secrets of the party leaders during a Min-

isterial crisis are sure to poze out, and thus I am able to give you details about Lord Derby's efforts | days as numbered as soon as Parliament met.

to form an Administration, which were not mentioned yesterday in Parliament, though at the Carlton and at the Reform Club they are well known. The Queen. on intrusting Lord Derby with the formation of a Cabinet, expressed her wisk to see Lord Palmerston in it; she is well aware that without him no Ministry can succeed. Lord Derby felt no objection to Lord Palmerston and to mediately drove to Carlton Terrace to Lord Palmerston's, where, to his great astonishment, be was informed by the versatile Ex-Minister that he could not join Lord Derby's Cabinet unless Mr. Gladstone, the Peelite, the Earl of Gray, a thorough Whig, and Sidney Herbert (1) went with him. Lord Derby took this answer for what it was, a refusal of Lord Palmerston to join any Cabinet unless he has the distribution of offices in his own bands, that is to say, unless he is himself the Premier. The Queen had now no other chance left than to send for Lord Pa merston, which she probably has already done,

though very reluctantly. The debates of yesterday in the House of Piers were unbecoming the serious crisis in which Eugland finds itself involved in the present moment. Lord Aberdeen praised himself and his coleagues, the Duke of Newcastle attacked Lord John Russell, and Lord Derby jested and made ickes on both of them.

To-day's Times contains, in the money article, some very serious strictures on American credit, which will injure the interests of Wall st. more than anything else.

According to the Vienns papers Sevastopol is not to be stormed, but the Anglo-French army is to remain in the old position up to the time when the Turkish and Piedmontese redaforcements arive. The campaign is to begin with the first days of March. The Tucks from Eupatoria, the English and French from Balaklava, and the Piedmontese from Kaffs, the old Genoese fortress, are to act in concert against Prince Menchikoff; a concentric attack from the periphery on the center, that is the plan. If Prince Menchikoff were indeed a man of genius, he might defeat the hostile armies one by one, but if he allows them to make a combined attack, he is lost.

The French officers, in their confidential correspondence, complain of their English Allies as rather an incumbrance than a support of Caurobert's army. Gen. Pelissier, who has gone as second in command, to the Crimea, Is not the celsbrated ex Chief of the Bureau Arabe, but his namesake, a man of indomitable energy, but, what the French call a manuais concheur, that is to say he quarrels with all his superiors and equals. It can, therefore, not be doubted that his arrival will soon be followed by the recall of Caprobert, who may, perhaps, get the baton of Field Marshal. He deserves it just as much as Bareguay d'Hilliers or Lord Ragian. It has been ustly remarked that France has now no good Generals-the best of them being in exile.

Baron Bruck, by birth a Prussian, and only by naturalization an Austrian, who has accepted the Ministry of Finance in Vienna, is to be succeeded as Internuncio at Constantinople, not by Baron Prokesh, whose presence in Frankfort is of the greatest importance, but by Baron Koller. As the question of Nativism is discussed with

such vehemence in America-a new country-it may be of some interest to give you some indications of what Europe-the old country-thinks about it. As to France, Count Wale waki, the Embassador in England, is a Pole, naturalized under Louis Philippe. The Senstor Wolowski, one of the French authorities in National Economy, is likewise by birth a Pole. It is well known that the Napoleonic Generals, Ney, Rapp and Kleber, the republican here wounded at Cairo, were born Germans. Gen. Schramm, a German, is to command the army which Napoleon sends to Galicia. In Austria, Prince Metternich is, by birth, a German from the Rhine: Count Groune, the omnipotent Aidde-Camp of Francis Joseph is from Belgium. where he owns considerable landed property; Prokesh the Embassador of Austria at Frankfort is from Friburg, in Baden: Baron Bruck, late Internuncio at Constantinople, a Prussian from the Rhine and Haynau, was a Hessian. In Russia, Baron Brunow, late Embassador in London, is a German Jew; Count Nesselrode, a German from Frankfort; Pozzo di Borgo, Emperor Alexander's most distinguished diplomat, was a Corsican: Gen. Jomini is a Frenchman-so was Barelay de Tolly. All the little Sta ingal, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Greece, Sweden, and Denmark-are exclusive, for they cannot afford to be liberal. England has for the last two centuries, likewise become more exclusive, but the deterioration in the standard of her states. men is not a great test of the beneficial results

The rumors about a French army of 100,000 or ven 160,000 men marching to Galicia and to the Principalities by way of Vienza and of Pesth are gain reviving. It is said that Napoleon wishes n this way to force Austria into action. It is now generally admitted that the secret article appended to the treaty of the 22d of December, ontains the guarantee of France to keep Italy for Austria during the war. When, in December, Lord Aberdeen was asked whether such a secret article existed, he indignantly repelled the accusation. He was right as to the letter, since the English Government did not accede to the guaran, tee, but the fact remains true that Italy has been guaranteed to Austria, and it was done with the knowledge and connivance of the English Government. Still the Parliamentary answer quieted people at the moment. Such is the way in which England is governed, and the nation held to the be lef that it is free, and has a voice in the management of its most important affairs.

The Russian General Jomini, the greatest living authority on the science of war, is said to be dissatisfied with the military plane of the Czar Nicholas, who does not concentrate his arnies, but has one on each frontier, "The Car proces," said Changarnier the other day, that he is not a soldier, but a Custom-House offcer, who guards his frontiers."

FALL OF THE ABERDEEN MINISTRY.

rom Our Own Correspondent LONDON, Friday, Feb. 2, 1855. Never in the whole annals of representative government has an administration been turned out half as ignominiously as the celebrated Cabiet of "all the talents" in England. To be in a minority is a thing which may happen to anybody, but to be defeated by 305 against 148, by more than two to one, in an assembly like the Commone House of Great Britain, that was a distinction reserved for the galaxy of genius commanded by ce cher Aberdeen.

There is no doubt the Cabinet considered its